



# JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, May 21, 1846.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. is the Agent for this paper at his office of real estate and Country Newspaper agency in Philadelphia, North-West corner of Third and Chestnut streets; Tribune buildings, Nassau st., N. Y.; South East corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore, and No. 12, State street, Boston. Mr. Palmer will receive and forward subscriptions and advertisements for the *Jeffersonian Republican*.

Messrs. MASON & TUTTLE, at 38 William street, New York, are also our authorized Agents, to receive and forward subscriptions and advertisements for the *Republican*.

**Democratic Whig Candidate.**  
**FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,**  
**JAMES M. POWER,**  
OF MERCER COUNTY.

### War with Mexico.

The United States is now at War with Mexico. The invasion of our soil and the murders committed by the Mexican troops on the Rio Grande have compelled our Government to resort to this last alternative of nations. Congress promptly responded to the requisition of the President, on being made acquainted with the news we published last week, and authorized the raising of 50,000 volunteers, and an appropriation of \$10,000,000 to carry on the War. The people, in every section of the country, are proud to see, are assembling together, declaring their continued attachment to our republican institutions, and offering their services to the President to repel the presumptuous invaders of our soil, and if need be carry the war into their own country. Now that war has come, it becomes every true American to stand by his Government and give it all the countenance and support he can. Party considerations and feelings must be sunk, for the time being, and nothing remembered but that we are Americans—sons of those noble sires who fought and conquered in the Revolution, and who are expected to maintain the freedom of the country and the honour of the nation.

### The Treasury of History.

Nos. 4, 5 and 6 of this truly valuable work have been received. We again call the attention of our readers to its worth and usefulness, feeling satisfied that they require but to examine to appreciate it.

### Read

The advertisement in another column headed "Have you a Cow?" The work there noticed is admitted to be the best ever written on the subject. Read it! and then procure a copy of the work.

### More Disaster!

We are under the painful necessity of recording another disastrous conflict between Point Isabel and Matamoras, in which seventy volunteers, attempting to reach Gen. Taylor's camp from the former post, were routed and cut to pieces by an overwhelming Mexican force. The worst of it is that our men appear to have behaved badly, which will embolden the Mexicans in future encounters. Capt. Walker himself, so far as we can gather from his accounts, did not distinguish himself otherwise than in running, wherein he approved himself a match for Stannard or 'the American Deer' himself. He came in ahead of the remnant of his flying corps, and there can be little doubt that his 'time' was about the best on record.

As yet we are not enabled to determine by what authority a Captain of volunteers undertook with his company to reopen Gen. Taylor's communications with San Isabel, when the veteran commander does not see fit to attempt it with 2,500 regulars. If captains of volunteers meditate proceeding to the Rio del Norte to make war on their own hook, it will be expedient to put them in straight jackets at once, and set their men to planting potatoes at home. They can be of far more use thus employed than in undertaking to maneuver and fight as partisans in a country of which they know nothing and their enemies every thing,—they fighting without artillery while half the hostile force is cavalry, and the Mexicans, if indifferent soldiers, are notoriously good horsemen.

—The worst news we have from the South is that of the departure of the steamboat from Galveston for Brassos St. Iago with sixteen!! volunteers for the relief of Gen. Taylor, and the absolute failure of Louisiana to raise four regiments (2500 men in all) for the same purpose without a resort to the Conscription. This is most disgraceful to those who have so wantonly involved the Nation in its present responsibilities and perils. If Texas does not rush to the rescue of Gen. Taylor, we insist that she ought to be kicked out of the Union without ceremony. For her sake, our Government has set up an unrighteous claim to the boundary of the Rio Grande; for her sake our little Army is now surrounded on the banks of the great Mexican river. We have to foot the bill at all events, and it bids fair to be a heavy one. If, in addition to this, we are to be subjected to Conscription and dragged from our homes to fight for her unrighteous pretensions in that region of Yellow Fever, who among us will longer look with favor on a connection from which Texas reaps all the advantage and we nothing but perils, calamities and crime!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

From the New York Tribune  
BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.  
**FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.**  
**Seventy Men cut to Pieces by the Mexicans!**

Philadelphia, Sunday, 7 A. M.  
The schooner Mary Clare arrived at New Orleans on the 9th inst. from Brazos St. Iago, which place she left on the 29th. Capt. Griffin and passengers report that Capt. Walker and 70 rangers were nearly all killed and taken prisoners on the 28th ult. about 20 miles above Point Isabel by a large force of Mexicans.

Capt. Walker succeeded in reaching the Point at 4 P. M. with only three men. He applied to Major Thomas for more men, and announced his determination to proceed to Gen. Taylor's camp or die in the attempt—his object being to communicate full particulars of the attack to the commanding officer.

He started from his camp on the 28th with his whole force to reconnoiter, and, if possible, open a communication with Gen. Taylor. He had proceeded as far as about midway between Point Isabel and the Camp, when an overwhelming Mexican force approached suddenly. A portion of his troops were raw recruits, he instructed them to keep on his right and gave orders to the whole to retire under cover of the chapparel in view, but his raw troops, panic stricken, scattered in confusion.

The Mexicans advancing with overwhelming numbers, he gave orders to retire. He was followed until within a mile of Point Isabel, where he arrived with only two of his men; six others subsequently came in. Capt. W. estimates the number of Mexicans he encountered at 1500, and he supposed that at least 30 of them fell during the fifteen minutes which he engaged them.

This force is supposed to be a portion of that which had, at last accounts, crossed the Rio Grande some 20 or 25 miles above Matamoras, and which is estimated at 3000 men. It is believed that they had taken a circuitous route on the Eastern side of Gen. Taylor's camp.

The post is very strongly defended. By the exertions of Majors Monroe and Saunders with 500 men to defend the post it is believed it can be made good against three thousand. There are now about five thousand Mexicans on the American side of the Rio Grande, one half above and one half below Gen. Taylor's camp.

The Picayune says, the greatest apprehension now felt for the American position, is that the Mexicans may raise fortifications which command Brassos Santiago. The natural formation of the ground is mostly favorable for such a purpose; the men would be effectually protected from any naval force by the natural embankment, and the position could only be carried by actual storming of the works.

A slip from the Tropic says that a gentleman, passenger in the Ellen & Clara, informs us that Gen. Taylor, on the 29th, had only six days' provisions. The Augusta was met going out with troops. The Cage and Florida were left at Point Isabel loaded with goods. The night previous to the Ellen & Clara leaving an attack was expected on Point Isabel. It was expected that Gen. Taylor would cut his way through and come to the relief of Point Isabel.

The latest advices received at Vera Cruz from Matamoras were to the 15th ult. immediately after the arrival of Gen. Ampudia, his notice to General Taylor to retire behind the Nueces was known, and the Vera Cruz people expected to hear of hostilities. We have heard it reported that the British Consul saw a letter from Gen. Taylor to Gen. Ampudia, and that he approved of the same.

### From the Rio Grande Direct.

The report brought to this City yesterday by the Schooner Empire, which left the Mouth of the Rio Grande, on the 28th ult. was that a body of two or three hundred Mexicans (2 or 3 companies) had crossed the Rio Grande, at a short distance above the city, and after an engagement with a portion of our force, had captured 150 men. The Empire also brought a report that twenty or thirty Rancheros had crossed the river between the American camp and Point Isabel, and captured a wagon containing stores. This is a Mexican report.

There are two Ferries between Point Isabel and Matamoras, one at Buchita and the other about eight miles below Matamoras. At intervals of some five miles there are places where boats might land unobserved.

The Captain of the Empire states that the report when he left was that the Mexican Army consisted of about 8,000 men—of which 5,000 were regulars and 3,000 Rancheros and Militia. There were nothing but Rancheros below Matamoras.

**IMPORTANT OFFER.**—One of the chiefs of the Creek nation, now in Washington, it is said, has offered to the President the services of 2000 picked warriors, should they be required in the war with Mexico.

**A LADY ONE HUNDRED AND SIX YEARS OLD, TRAVELLING.**—The Rochester, N. Y., American notices the arrival of the boat Neptune, with one hundred and twelve passengers, among whom was a lady 106 years, 3 months, and 20 days old, accompanied by her son 80 years of age. The stripling was on his way with his mother from Michigan, where she has resided for several years, to New York, to spend the remainder of her days with her friends. She was in possession of all her faculties, and walked as erect as a person of forty.

### A Proclamation.

By the President of the U. States of America.  
Whereas the Congress of the United States, by virtue of the Constitutional authority vested in them have declared by their act, bearing date this day, that, "by the act of the republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States.

Now therefore, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern; and I do specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties respectfully incident thereto; and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United States as they love their country, as they feel the wrongs which have forced on them the last resort of injured nations, and as they consult the best means under the blessing of Divine Providence, of abridging its calamities, that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and the efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities for obtaining a speedy, a just, and an honorable peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the U. States [L. S.] to be affixed to these presents. Done at the city of Washington the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the independence of the United States the seventieth.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:  
JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

### The War Bill passed by the House.

Correspondence of the Tribune.  
The bill which passed the House is in substance as follows:

Whereas, by an act of the Republic of Mexico a state of war exists between that Government and the United States:

Sec. 1. The President is hereby authorized to accept the service of Volunteers not exceeding 50,000, for twelve months or to the end of the war.

Sec. 2. \$10,000,000 are hereby appropriated to carry the above into effect.

Sec. 3. Volunteers are to furnish their own clothing and horses, but when mustered into active service are to be armed and equipped by the Government.

Sec. 4. They are to be subject to the articles of war, and, except as to clothing and pay to be placed on the same footing as the army, and in lieu of clothing they are to receive an equivalent in money.

Sec. 5. The Volunteers to be officered according to the respective laws of the States to which the companies belong.

Sec. 6. The President, if he thinks it necessary, is empowered to make nominations to the Senate of Generals of Brigade and Divisions, and of the General Staff, as now authorized. The Generals will appoint their own Aids, and the President will apportion the officers among their respective States tendering Volunteers.

Sec. 7. The Volunteers received will be entitled to all the benefits conferred on persons wounded in the service of the United States.

Sec. 8. The President is authorized to complete all the armed vessels now authorized by law; to purchase or charter merchant vessels and steamboats to be converted into public armed vessels, in such moneys as are necessary to protect the sea board and harbors, or general defence.

Secs. 9 & 10. Provides the rate of pay and the continuance of the act for two years. Privates of foot companies will receive \$10 per month; the mounted men \$20 per month, including the use and risk of horses.

But two hours were allotted to the discussion in the House. Rhett, Holmes and others argued pro and con as to the case of war. Adams took ground against the Bill.

An amendment declaring war was voted down by an immense majority, as not necessary, the act of Mexico having made a state of war.

In the SENATE this discussion on the Message from the President was all closed. It was warm, and strong comments were made against the course of the Executive on removing so small a force as Taylor's to a position so hazardous.

Mr. CRITTENDEN was particularly eloquent and impressive, and spoke in the highest terms of Gen. Taylor.

The SENATE adopted the bill increasing the companies in service to a hundred men each. The bill for raising a regiment of mounted riflemen was taken up and postponed.

**WHAT'S IN THE WIND?**—The Upland Union has taken the name of William B. Foster, from the head of its columns. What's the matter? Is he too strong a dose for the democracy of Delaware county, to swallow?—*Del. Republican.*

Our fleet in the Pacific will probably soon commence operations on the Mexican coast. It consists of the frigates Savannah and Constitution, Sloops Portsmouth and Levant, and schr. Shark—under Com. Stockton. The John Adams was the only vessel off Vera Cruz at the last dates.

The U. States Government has ordered 100 tons of cannon balls from Philadelphia.

### Mexican Preparations.

We are informed, from a reliable source, that within the last year and a half, or two years, the Mexican Government has been receiving from time to time, schooners, powder, cannon and ball from the city of New York. Within this period there have been built by our shipmasters, twelve strong schooners, of sufficient strength and capacity to act as privateers or vessels of war. These vessels were built with an eye to strength, combined with swiftness of sailing. These vessels were despatched to Mexico under American colors, and under the captainship of Americans, from time to time, as they were built, and were paid for by an extensive Mexican house in this city. Each of these vessels carried, likewise from eight to ten tons of gunpowder as cargo, and likewise a number of guns, amounting to one hundred and eighty in all of which were cast in a foundry in this city, and proved by an American of skill in such matters.

At one time it is said, the Mexican Government were indebted to this Mexican house in half a million of dollars, for these supplies. A shipmaster lately from Vera Cruz, reports that when he was there he inspected the castle of St. Juan de Ulloa and saw a cannon of 182 pounds calibre, which, with forty or fifty Paixhan guns, are now mounted on that fortress. The beach were the French landed is likewise completely fortified.—*N. Y. Herald.*

WASHINGTON.—An exchange gives the following as a plan to fortify Washington in case of war:

"An army might be raised sufficient to keep off Satan himself, upon the following plan. Let the President announce three vacancies in any of the departments. In three days a sufficient number of office seekers would arrive to swallow up all the troops that Victoria could muster, with pepper and salt."

### A Good Weeks Work.

Miss Fanny Smith, a young girl employed in the Washington Mills, at Gloucester, N. J., below this city, wove, last week, in three looms, nineteen cuts "Fo. 40" yarn, into fine printing cloths, and received therefore \$6 85 wages, at 35 cents per cut. While this demonstrates a proper application to labor, it also proves an example of how beneficially the Tariff of 1842 is working. Deprived of protection, these wages could neither have been earned nor paid.—*U. S. Gazette.*

And this is not all. What did Miss Fanny Smith do with her wages? A part of it went to the farmer to pay for her bread, meat, butter and vegetables; a part to the shoemaker; a part to the milliner and mantuamaker, (for Miss Fanny, without doubt, will appear well dressed) a part probably to a poor relative or friend. And as such a girl as Miss Fanny Smith cannot, nor ought to live single, another part is laid up for herself as a portion against the day of her marriage.

Reader, what think you of this? The Tariff of 1842 will keep among us more than 200 000 just such Fanny's, who will not only make our country prosperous and happy, but will make the hearts of 200,000 husbands glad. Let us all stick to the Tariff.

*New Jersey Journal.*

### Strange Race.

An English paper tells of a race between a mare that strayed from her pasture upon the rail road, and a locomotive. To her great surprise she found a creature of a new description coming, and not liking the looks of the puffing, rattling, smoking monster, that was walking so mighty quick after her, she concluded to put spurs to herself and try what speed she had on hand. The driver sounded his whistle at its top note in order to give dobbie fair warning and perhaps frighten her from the track. This only made her quicken her speed, and away she went like the wind, with snorting engine and its train thundering after her in the rear. The engineer put on the steam and screamed his whistle with all his power, but still the mare kept a head, although they were streaking it after the rate of twenty-five miles per hour.

Sometimes they lost sight of her, it being in the grey of morning, and supposed they had run over her, but ever and anon they would catch sight of her as she rushed along like a shadow before them. The more they blew the faster she "legged it," keeping ahead in spite of steam and their clamor.

### Blockade of the Ports of Mexico on the Pacific by the United States Squadron.

By the bark Home, Captain Wingate, from Havana, which port she left on the 6th instant, we received, says the N. Y. Herald of the 18th, our regular files of the Diario de la Habana to the 5th inst.

The Diario of the 3rd inst., contains an extract from the Republicano of Vera Cruz, giving an account of the events occurring in the neighborhood of Matamoras. A detail is given in the Mexican Journal, of the interview between Gen. Worth and Sr. Vega, the second in command at Matamoras. The Mexican account says that Gen. Worth attempted to persuade Sr. Vega, that, although the American army, by order of the United States government had occupied the whole left bank of the Rio Grande, yet this ought not to be considered an act of hostility; for when the question of boundary should be arranged between the two nations, the right to the country now occupied, would be open for settlement. Sr. Vega is said to have answered with the utmost indignation, saying that the Americans had not only taken Texas, but that now by this movement, they had seized upon parts of the department of New Leon, and Tamaulipas.

Extracts were also given from the same journal, containing important news from the western or Pacific coast of Mexico. This account states, that the American Government was on the point of declaring a blockade of the whole Pacific coast, and that an American squadron had arrived for that purpose, and was anchored in the harbor of Mazatlan. The Vera Cruz journal, under date of April 13th, states that the national vessel "Palomo" arrived at San Blas from Mazatlan, which place it left at 9 o'clock at night, on the 28th, bringing the above alarming accounts. All the Mexican vessels in the ports of the Pacific had received orders to make their escape before the blockade was enforced, as well as they could. The Palomo is represented as having escaped out of port at night with great difficulty. The custom houses on the coast were engaged in packing up their archives to be removed to Rosario. This news which is sworn to before the captain of the port of San Blas, has created a great excitement in Mexico.

Another extract from the Republicano of Vera Cruz, of 10th April, states on the authority of private correspondence, that the Americans in New Mexico at a point called Venado Colorado aided by many Comanches were erecting fortifications and entrenchments, and making other military preparations.

Requisitions have been made by the President upon all States and Territories to furnish their quota of the 50,000 volunteers, according to their population. Pennsylvania is called on for Six Regiments. They will not be immediately called into active service, but are required to hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice.

His excellency Gov. Shunk has issued his proclamation responding to the call of the country in relation to the War.

**YIELDING TO CIRCUMSTANCES.**—Mr. Hall and Miss Lillie, the story of whose "marriage in fun" has been "kept before the people" some two years, through their application to the N. York Legislature for a divorce, which has been refused—were on Sunday evening married in earnest, at the South Pearl street Baptist Church, at Albany.

### Murder.

Our whole community, says the Luzerne Democrat, of the 13th inst., were suddenly aroused on Monday evening about sunset, by the report that a man had been shot a mile or so below town. On enquiry we find that an old man, by the name of Joseph Davis, well known in this community and regarded as a very inoffensive old man, living a miserly and obscure life, shot another man by the name of Valentine Divil, through the chest with a rifle. Divil, it seems, came upon the premises of Davis, who fancied he was going to rob him (Davis) of his money, of which it is supposed he has a considerable amount in specie. Divil fell instantly and expired. Davis proceeded immediately to the jail and asked for admittance, stating that he had shot a man in defending his property, and wanted to be admitted. He is now there, and talks freely of the act; but says it was in defence of his property.

Davis is an old bachelor, "living by himself"—and is reputed to be worth some \$, or \$10,000. The facts are as we have learned them, we vouch not for their perfect truth, nor do we desire to say anything which can in any way affect the public judgment. A Coroner's Jury reported the facts on Monday evening.

### Awful Disaster at Sea.

The Swedish sloop of war Charles Krone, from Havana for Sweden, was upset in a squall off Matanzas on the 2d instant, and immediately sunk—carrying down to a watery grave ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN SOULS. Seventeen of the crew managed to keep afloat by clinging to spars, &c., and were afterwards picked up by the barque Swan and carried into Philadelphia.